The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,634.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2. 1789.

HABERDASHERY & LINEN WARE-ROOM,
No. 9.—*South Bridge Street*—Edinburgh.

JAMES INGLIS,

HAving got to hand a fresh assortment of Goods, many of which are laid in below the usual prices, and being resolved to sell them on the very lowest terms, he has no doubt but they will be found such as to secure him a continuance of the public favour.

The following are a few of the principal Articles:

Variety of Printed Calicoes,	Modes of all qualities,
Corded Dimitties and Muslinets,	Black Lutstrings,
India and British Muslins,	Mancoes, Durants, and Cambletts,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs,	Flannels of all kinds,

Linens, Cambricks, Lawns, Diapers, &c.

Commissions carefully executed, and due encouragement given to dealers.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
IRISH STATE LOTTERY,
ANNO 1789,
Begins drawing the 12th *of November,*
Having the following CAPITAL PRIZES:
TWO OF TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS,

Two of L.10,000	Three of L.2,000	Ten of L.500
Two — 5,000	Five — 1,000	Thirty — 100

THE TICKETS & SHARES,
In Halves, Quarters, Eights, and Sixteenths,
ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY
LESLIE AND SCOTT,
Insurance Brokers, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,
(LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT)

Where all business relating to the Lottery is transacted.

Tickets and Shares Registered at 6 d. each Number, and the earliest intelligence sent to adventurers of their success.

The prizes are payable (Irish currency) June 1790, without deduction; and the current value will be advanced at this office as soon as drawn.

Agreeable to act of Parliament, the shares are stamped, and the original tickets (which are lodged in the Stamp-Office) cannot be taken out till three days after the drawing of the Lottery is completed; but as the payment of prizes is frequently not called for till a considerable time after the drawing is over, and that the public may have absolute security for the shares issued by LESLIE and SCOTT, they have deposited with *The Royal Bank of Scotland* the Government receipts for the original tickets, and the Royal Bank, by its receipt to them, which any person may see, is to retain the value of the prizes sold in shares for one month after they are payable; during which period the adventurers will please call for payment.

Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to—Letters (post paid) duly answered—Schemes *gratis*.

☞ *Insurances on Shipping, Merchandize, and Lives, done at this Office, as usual.*

SALE OF JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.
At very reduced prices.

THE STOCK OF GOODS belonging to Mess. Peter Forrester and Company, as advertised formerly, and now purchased by Peter Forrester, continue selling off at his shop, opposite the Cross, Edinburgh, and consist chiefly of the following articles:

Upwards of Two Hundred Capital Watches, plain, horizontal, and with seconds, day of the month, &c. all of which are warranted to perform well.
Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles.
Silver, Pinchbeck, Plated, and Mourning ditto.
Gold Bracelets, Rings, and Locket Pins.
Silver and Plated Spoons, Tea-Kitchens, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Cream Basons, Bread Baskets, Castor Frames, Salts, Porter Cups, Ale Tankards, Candlesticks, Fish Knives, Sauce Boats, Wine Funnels, &c. &c.
London-made Brown Tea-Kitchens and Coffee Urns.
Japanned Tea-Trays, Bread Baskets, and Waiters.
Knives and Forks of all kinds.
Mahogany and Shagreen Cases for knives, forks, & spoons
Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket and Memorandum Books
Variety of fine Prints in gilt burnished frames.
Patent Spring Bayonets, Pocket and Holster Pistols.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Boxes.
Plated, Black Ebony, and Japanned Ink Stands.
Backgammon Tables, Playing Cards, and Dice.
A great variety Umbrellas, from 11 s. to 31 s. 6 d.

In addition to the old stock,

P. FORRESTER has received fresh assortments of all the above articles; and, as he means, (during the sale of the old stock) to sell them on the usual low terms, the public will find this a favourable opportunity of supplying themselves.

Just come to hand,
An elegant Epergne, and a variety of fine Watch Chains.

The highest prices are given for old gold, silver, and lace, as usual. Commissions punctually attended to.

As P. Forrester is appointed to discharge and settle the debts of the Company, it is requested that all those indebted, will immediately order payment of their accounts, as all those remaining unsettled a few days longer, will be given into the hands of a man of business, in order to effect payment.

Office of Inspector of Lottery Offices, *at the* Stamp-office *in* London.

WHEREAS it appears by an advertisement signed *Shergold and Co.* as proprietors of an unlicensed Lottery Office in Lombard Street—That One Hundred Guineas reward will be given by them to any person of the name of *Shergold* to appear as the owner of that office, by the name of *Hugh, Henry,* or *Humphry Shergold*; and whereas there is not any person of the name of Shergold, licensed to deal in Lottery tickets, all chances, shares, or agreements, signed *Shergold,* are therefore illegal, and nothing can be recovered thereon; notice is hereby given to all Riders, Printers, Shopkeepers, and others their agents whatever, in the different Country Towns and other parts of Great Britain, that all and every person or persons who shall be found selling any such, or any other illegal chances, shares, or agreements in the Lottery, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, and all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and other Civil Officers within their respective jurisdictions are strictly required by the act of 27 of his present Majesty, c. 1. to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the committing of any of the offences above mentioned. And the Public are hereby requested to give their assistance, by sending information to this office of the persons that may be found offending as aforesaid. T. WOOD,
Inspector of Lottery Offices.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Season.

THE Southmost HOUSE of Adam's Square, consisting of thirteen fire rooms, being the one immediately adjoining to the late Lord President's. The house is completely Furnished, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for servants, and many conveniencies for the accommodation of a family.—Adjoining, there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a washing-house.

To be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, betwixt twelve and two.

Apply to Braidwood and Bruce upholsterers, South Bridge.

Impediments in Speech and other Defects of Utterance
EFFECTUALLY CURED.

MR ANGIER, late of London, and now at No. 87, Chapel Street, Edinburgh, has given many proofs of his success in his profession in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as can be attested by those who have been cured by him. For the benefit of those who labour under complaints of this nature, two persons of high character in the learned world, who having known and recommended Mr Angier upwards of twenty years, have now honoured him with their certificates, of which the following are copies.

I Dr William Cullen, Physician, and Professor of Physic, in the University of Edinburgh, hereby certify, That Mr Charles Angier has been long known to me as practising the art of curing stammering, and of correcting many other impediments and imperfections of speech. I have had many instances of his success in these practices, and I have always found him very diligent in his attention, and very reasonable in the demands he made for his labour.

In testimony of the above, I have subscribed this, at Edinburgh, the 23d of June 1789. WILLIAM CULLEN.

I have had the same or nearly the same knowledge of Mr Angier's skill and ability in curing Impediments in Speech, as Dr Cullen, and gladly subscribe to the Doctor's opinion.

Edinburgh, Aug. 6. 1789. ADAM SMITH.

STAMP OFFICE, SOMERSET PLACE,
OCTOBER 31. 1789.

WE his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp duties, duly authorised by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to an act passed in the 27th year of his present Majesty's reign, to let to farm, the duties granted by "An act of the 25th of his present Majesty, on horses let to hire for travelling post, and by time." do hereby gave notice, that we intend to let, at our office, in Somerset Place, the said duties to farm on *Tuesday the 1st of December next,* between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, within the district undermentioned (the former contract for the same having become void for non-performance of Covenants,) and to put up the said District, at the sum placed opposite thereto, *(being the gross amount of the Duty collected therein, for the year ending the 1st of August,* 1786) for the unexpired term, viz. from the 10th of December 1789, to the 1st of February 1791, to such persons as shall be willing to contract for the same. All persons proposing to bid for the said duties within this District, are, *on or before Friday the 27th of November next,* to signify their names and places of abode, by letter directed to us at our office aforesaid. No person licensed to let horses for the purpose of travelling Post, nor any one for his use can be a Contractor for the said Duties.

District to be Let to Farm,
No. 1. North Britain—Produce 5167 l.
J. BINDLEY.
W. BAILLIE.
J. BYNG.

WANTED TO BORROW,

TWO Sums of SIX THOUSAND POUNDS at 4½ per cent. on the most undoubted heritable security. Apply to Alexander Young, writer to the signet.

By Order of the Right Honourable
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council
of the City of Edinburgh.

ALL-HALLOW FAIR of this City, is to begin on Monday the 9th day of November next, to continue the usual time, and is to be kept and held on the lands of Caltonhill.

IRISH & ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 26. CORNHILL,
Opposite the Royal Exchange, London.

THE TICKETS are sold, and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by
HORNSBY AND CO. *Stock Brokers,*
Appointed and licensed by Government, for the special purpose of selling and sharing Tickets in the present Irish State Lottery, which will begin drawing on the 12th of November next, and in the English State Lottery, which will begin drawing on the 22d of February 1790.

And, for the certain security of their friends and customers, who purchase Shares at their Office, they beg leave to acquaint them, that they have adopted the following undeniable mode, which cannot fail of removing every idea of doubt with regard to the holder of a Share of a Ticket being equally safe and secure, in the payment of the prize, as the possessor of a whole Ticket.

By the present act of Parliament, Hornsby and Co. need only leave the Tickets shared by them in the hands of Government three days after they are drawn; but Hornsby and Co. positively engage with the Public, That all Tickets shared by them shall remain in the hands of Government (with whom they are now deposited), for the more ample security of the holder of the Share, until the payment of such Share or Shares is fully discharged by Hornsby and Co.

It has been an invariable rule with the house of Hornsby and Co. to offer the very best security to their worthy friends and the Public, on whose patronage and support they rely. They likewise humbly assure the Public, That it shall be their constant study to give every testimony of regard for the innumerable favours received during a period of twenty-three Lotteries; and they earnestly solicit their orders on the present occasion.

The large number of Capital Prizes sold, shared, and registered, by Hornsby and Co. are too numerous to mention in this publication; they therefore inform the Public, for the more early intelligence of the holders of Capital Prizes, bought at their Office, they shall follow their old invariable rule, by advertising every Capital Prize on the day it is drawn, and the whole at the conclusion of the drawing.

Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept; and Tickets and Shares registered, at 6 d. per number.

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped agreeable to act of Parliament.

Money for Prizes will be paid at this Office, as soon as drawn.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no business in the Lottery transacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by Commission.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE BARONY of GARGUNNOCK in the shire of Stirling, is to be SOLD by auction in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 26th day of November next, at six in the evening.

This estate is situated on the south banks of the Forth, six miles west from Stirling, is in good condition, and yet capable of great improvements. The present rent is about 600 l. Sterling.

There is a large good house, a complete set of offices, a garden well stocked, a pigeon house in high order, and every thing necessary for the accommodation of a family.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords qualifications for two freeholds. The patronage of the parish also belongs to the estate, and is to be sold with it.

The gardener and servants at Gargunnock will show the premises, and James Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, will show the title-deeds and articles of sale, and explain other particulars.

LONDON.

OCTOBER 29.

The success of the Imperial army under the Prince of Cobourg against the Turks, is greatly to be attributed to his having discovered the plans of the enemy. Some Hussars belonging to the Emperor had the good fortune to fall in with a courier from the Grand Vizir to the Hospodar Maicrojeni, which discovered all the designs of the Turkish army.

The Marshal's accident of receiving a kick from a horse, is not likely to be attended with any fatal consequences.

The present campaign will close with great advantages to the Emperor, but we have no reason to suppose, that it will be more likely to facilitate a general peace.

In so great a revolution as that going forward in France, it is impossible that every action should be regulated by the strait line of propriety; some irregularities and excesses must be expected to happen, but while the National Assembly remain firm, the people at large have no reason to repine, as the blessings they must receive in the end, will more than amply atone for the madness and extravagance of the vulgar, while law was unbridled, and the great work in formation.

It is plain that religion is no longer a *fire-brand,* otherwise the attack upon the clergy in France, would have been sufficient to have overturned the wisest measures—it would have done so once, but happily for mankind it is no longer the case.

The French clergy are no longer to feed on the fat of the land; but this they would bear with Christian fortitude, if the National Assembly did not meditate the destruction of the convents!

There are letters in town, stating that the Brabanters have had it signified to them, that a petition, praying the Emperor to restore to them their constitution, would be graciously received, and that the Provinces were disposed to make this one effort more, previous to their appeal to the sword.

The whole province of Navarre is no longer to continue annexed to the kingdom of France, but goes over to the Crown of Spain.

Upon a fair investigation, it appears, that the loss to the Holy See, by the Revolution in France, will be no less than four millions of crowns.

AFFAIRS OF HONOUR.

On Wednesday morning, a duel was fought in Mary-le-bone Fields, between Mr E. related to an eminent merchant in the city, and J. J. Esq; the former attended by Mr A. of Golden-square, and the other by Mr T. of Wells-street. The parties having taken their ground, they agreed to fire at the same time. The contents of Mr E's. pistol was lodged in Mr G's. shoulder, whose fire had no effect. On this Mr A. observed, it should go no further, and he hoped Mr J. would now satisfy Mr E. respecting that part of his conduct which had caused the contention, although he had, when called upon by Mr E. before refused to do it. To this Mr J. then agreed, and the matter was amicably settled.

The above was in consequence of some words spoke by Mr J. considered as reflections on Mr E.

Wednesday night, a duel was fought between Lieutenant E——s, of the Royal Navy, and a Captain S——h, (a gentleman retired upon his fortune in the county of Norfolk,) at a tavern in Lower Thames-street. The dispute arose from a misunderstanding. Captain S. discharged the first pistol, the ball from which took Lieutenant E. in the groin, and would certainly have proved fatal, if it had not been prevented by a memorandum-book which was in his right waistcoat pocket. Lieutenant E. discharged the contents of his pistol into the ceiling of the room, upon which the seconds immediately interfered, and an accommodation took place.

Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, a duel was fought in Hyde Park, between Mr D——, a young German officer, and Mr R——, an elderly English gentleman. This contest was the result of a fair challenge from the former, in consequence of some insolence offered by the latter. After the first discharge, Mr R. received a ball in his breast, which finished the affray, leaving Mr D. as victor, and his antagonist with little hope of recovery. Mr D. instantly set off for the Continent.

On Tuesday last a battle was fought between two young Ladies—Miss C——y, and Miss S——n, for ten guineas each; Miss S——n, for not fighting agreeable to the articles, was obliged to forfeit, and ask Miss C——y's pardon?

One day last week, a *gormandizing wager* which had been some time pending in the neighbourhood of Barnesley in Yorkshire, was determined in favour of a son of true Epicurean lineage. William Cudworth blacksmith, of Dartfield Bridge, in the space of one hour, eat 16 lib. of pears, and drank *four quarts of ale.* The same person, some time ago eat eight stone of cherries in seven days!—and is at present engaged for a trifling wager to eat *sixteen pecks of apples in three days.*

A fatal instance of the ferocity of a French mob had very nearly happened to a gentleman of Leicestershire, who is well known in the fashionable circles in London. He unfortunately happened to be dressed in white clothes on one of the tumultuous days; when a person cried out, "That is the miller of ——, who secreted so many bags of flour."—In vain he protested his innocence; that he was an English gentleman of independent fortune, and of no trade or commercial business whatever; his excuses availed him little, they insisted he was the man; and what gave some colour to the supposition, he was so frightened, that he spoke nothing but French, which he was in the habit of doing very fluently. Dragging him, however, to the place of execution, and he protesting he was an Englishman all the time, one of the mob cried out, "D—n you, if you are an Englishman, why don't you speak English?" This hint recovered him, and again protesting his innocence in English, they released him; of which he took the immediate advantage, and set out that night for England.

Extract of a Letter from Whistborough Green, dated October 17.

About a week ago, being in the neighbourhood of Chichester, Mr Boon, a farmer of Fishbourne, came into a company where I was, with a number of leeches in a phial, which had that morning killed six of his geese, and one duck. They were seized with a kind of staggers. One died before it got out of the water; the others with difficulty reached the land, which they had no sooner done, than they tumbled about the field, seemingly in great agony, till they expired. As the farmer's servants were handling them afterwards, a boy discovered something creeping out of the nostrils of one of them, which upon examination proved to be a young leech. This discovery induced them to open the heads of the others, and in every one of them they found a live leech; in some they had wrought themselves into the very substance of the brain. The leeches were most of them very small, and when I saw them, which was about an hour after they were taken out of the heads of the geese, they were all alive, but I understand died in the course of the next day.

"It was suggested by some of the company at the time, whether what is called the staggers in horses, and other animals, might not arise from the same case? and the idea seems probable; at least what is here said may promote some enquiry concerning it. Perhaps the wetness of the summer, during which the ponds and ditches had never been without water, might have afforded a more favourable season for the increase of those little water serpents. And it is well known, that horses are more accustomed than any other animals to eat the grass in stagnate pools, and in doing so, often keep their mouths and nostrils considerably under water, and some times do the same even in drinking."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Oct. 7.

"At length we learn something more certain of what is going on in the island of Corsica, where a revolution is taking place similar to that in France, and on the same grounds. No troops have, however, been committed; on the contrary, the Governor, and another principal officer, were permitted to take shipping for Marseilles, in order that they might go to Paris, and make a proper representation of the demands of those islanders, who have taken this opportunity of recovering their lost rights and liberties, surrendered by the Genoese to France some years since."

EPILOGUE TO THE TEMPEST.

Lately Revived at Drury-lane Theatre,
Written by the Right Honourable Lieutenant General Burgoyne
And spoken by Miss Farren.

STAY!—let the magic scene remain a while,
We have not done with the enchanted isle—
Enchantment rests on *your* benignant smile.
Ladies, I come, by Prospero's command,
And vested with this fragment of his wand,
To help *your* searches for that two-legg'd creature,
Which late Provoke felt the *hearth* of nature.

With all *her* powerful Fire above were found,
And even those were on forbidden ground;
Here, where we range at large—do they abound!

Arm'd with this pow'r we'll scrutinize the kind;
It is not form which makes the man, but mind.
Then even here perhaps the dearth prevails;
We may lack *men,* though over-run with males.

First, for the middle class, where, 'tis confest,
Of manly life we're apt to find the best.
Yet John sometimes his shape and sex degrades,
And stoops to rob his sisters of their trades.
Six feet in heighth, with sinews of an ox,
Shoulders to carry coals, and fists to box—
Behold—O shame!—a thing of whip and hem—
A *He*-Miss Milliner—"Your orders, Me'm?
"Rouge, lip-salve, chicken gloves, perfumery,
"Hair cushions, gauzes, *bustles?*"—He! he! he!

Turn we from him to breed of higher bearing;
Still Falstaff's men, all radish and cheese-paring!—
Oh! could he sketch some figures that one sees—
Tied up with strings at shoes and strings at knees!—
So thick the neck-cloth, and the neck so thin!
He'd swear they bore a poultice for the chin:—
And, lest the cold the adjacent ears should harm,
See half a foot of cape to keep 'em warm;
While the stiff edge, for better purpose made,
Rubs off the Whiskers it was form'd to shade:
With eyes of fire that vie with snuffs in sockets,
And hands distress'd for want of waistcoat pockets:
The crutch of levity directs their gait;
And wanghee bends beneath their wangling weight.

But now, to shift the scene from men betwitch'd,
To one with Briton's genuine sons enrich'd;
In laws, in arms, their country's strength and pride,
And chosen patterns for the world beside.
High o'er the crowd, inform'd with patriot fire,
Pure as the virtues that endear his sire!
See one who leads—as mutual trials prove—
A band of brothers to a people's love:
One, who on station scorns to found controul,
But gains pre-eminence by worth of soul.
These are the honours that on reason's plan,
Adorn the PRINCE, and vindicate the man;
While gayer passions, warm'd at Nature's breast,
Play o'er his youth—the feathers of his crest.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

OCT. 30.

	s.		s.	d.		s.		s.	d.
Wheat,	48	to	54	0	Tick Beans,	21	to	24	0
Fine ditto,	—		—	—	Small ditto,	25	to	27	0
Rye,	26	to	31	0	Tares,	24	to	28	0
Oats,	14	to	18	6					
Barley,	21	to	24	0	Flour, per Sack.				
Malt,	32	to	35	0					
Grey Pease,	26	to	30	0	Fine Flour,	42			
White ditto,	22	to	26	0	Second Sort,	40			
Boiling ditto,	35	to	37	0	Rape Seed,	—			

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam,	38	6		Oporto,	5	6
Ditto Sight,	38	3		Paris,	27½	
Rotterdam,	38	8		Ditto 2 U.	27½	
Hamburgh,	35	3	2½ U.	Bourd. 2 U.	27½	
Lisbon,	5	6½		Dublin,	¾	

LLOYD's LIST.—Oct. 30.

THE Swinton, Bonner, from Liverpool, is arrived at Gottenburgh, after being on shore, and throwing part of her cargo overboard.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 10.—France, 1.—Leeward Islands, 1.
Due—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

PARIS ANARCHY.

How dreadful this muſt be the following authentic documents will prove. The firſt is an extract from the regiſters of the

HOTEL DE VILLE.

Wedneſday, October 21.

The Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Commons of Paris, being convinced that there exiſts plots and combinations againſt the public peace, and that one of the obſtacles to the re-eſtabliſhment of order and tranquillity, is the myſtery with which the guilty authors of theſe plots and machinations have been hitherto involved, and conſidering that the ſafety of the State depends upon their being diſcovered, they invite all good citizens to impart to the Committee of Reſearch, eſtabliſhed at the Hotel de Ville, all the information that ſhall come to their knowledge. The Aſſembly promiſes a reward, from a hundred crowns to a thouſand Louis, according to the importance of the facts diſcovered and proved, which reward ſhall be paid on conviction of the offenders. The Aſſembly farther ordains, that the Mayor ſhall wait upon the King, to pray his Majeſty to grant his pardon to ſuch perſons that ſhall diſcover any plot in which they may be accomplices.

The KEEPER *of the* SEALS *to the* MAYOR *of* PARIS.

Wedneſday, October 21.

The King has ordered me to make known to you his approbation of the meaſures taken by the General Aſſembly of the repreſentatives in their ſitting of this day, to arrive at the diſcovery of the authors of the complots and conſpiracies againſt the public. All good citizens will aſſuredly be eager to ſecond them; his Majeſty is very willing to aſſure his pardon to the accomplices, or even the authors of ſuch plots and conſpiracies as they ſhall diſcover to the repreſentatives of the Commons.

I am, Sir, &c.

ARCH. DE BORDEAUX.

Orders were iſſued out the ſame day, that all the inhabitants of Paris ſhould light up their doors, and the windows of the firſt floor, "*till farther orders.*"

FALL OF RELIGIOUS ESTABLISMENTS.

A pamphlet, at preſent much read in Paris, entitled, Obſervations upon Tithes and Church Revenues, has proved the fact, that the fee ſimple of all the religious eſtabliſhments in France amounts to the enormous ſum of a hundred thouſand millions of livres, or ſomething more than four thouſand millions of pounds ſterling. Among other authorities which the writer adduces, he concludes with that of Monſ. Necker, who computes the property of the clergy, when compared with that of the whole kingdom, as 1 to 5 3-4ths; if it is fixed as *one-ſixth*, the reſult, according to Mr Necker, will make their intrinſic value amount to as above.

When we conſider the numerous attacks that have been made of late on the eccleſiaſtic domains, and the richneſs of the prize, their boldeſt champions muſt loſe all hope of ſurviving the ſhock: This antique Coloſſus, aſſaulted by the united forces of all orders and ranks, already totters, and, in its fall, will ſoon cover and fertilize the earth with its riches, leaving its poſſeſſors only a mournful remembrance of what they once poſſeſſed.

The Emperor Joſeph to his former inroads, into their ſacred territories, has recently added the farther outrage of ſequeſtring no leſs than twelve Abbeys of Brabant, under the pretences ſet forth in the following:

ORDINANCE DE L'EMPEROR ET ROI.

October 13, 1789.

Joſeph by the Grace of God, Emperor of the Romans, &c.

The regular Abbés of Brabant, having for ſome time paſt, and more eſpecially at the preſent inſtant, allowed themſelves in certain manœuvres, as contrary to the ſpirit of religion, and to the rules of good government, as to the duty of good citizens and faithful ſubjects, by openly reſiſting the laws and ordinances, in venting all ſorts of frivolous pretexts to excite the people againſt our legitimate authority, by running over the country and the neighbouring ſtates, to foment the greateſt diſorders, forming correſpondencies with incendiaries; in fine, dilapidating the revenues of their monaſteries to favour emigrations hurtful to the public, and criminal in their object ——We can no longer connive at a conduct ſo irregular. In conſequence, we have reſolved to take from the Monaſteries of Tongerlo, St Bernard, Affligem, Gembloux, Villers, Ullierbeeck, St Gertrude, St Michel, Dilgem, Grimberghe, Everbode, and Heyliſſem, (according to the example of the Emperor Charles Vth, in the year 1527,) all adminiſtration of their temporalities, and to eſtabliſh adminiſtrators in their place, to whom we have given directions for the proper regulation of the revenues, for the advantage of the ſaid Monaſteries, and without doing any prejudice to the people of the environs, who partake of the diſtributions or charity, nor to the farmers of the Eſtates.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, *October 26.*

Had not the Martial Law been immediately promulgated, a few days, a few hours even, would have produced the moſt ſerious events. During the effervination of the baker, one of the mob diſtributed billets, praying and exciting the people to aſſemble at a time and place mentioned. A few days previous to this, it was more dangerous to ſpeak out, than when the Police and its Sattelites exiſted; a word ill conſtrued, or which was diſpleaſing to the populace, expoſed to imminent danger the life of a citizen. Timidity had found its ways into the Senate; and when the diſorders, of which the people were the ſole cauſe, were ſpoke of, their unlawful violence was palliated rather than condemned.

The Aſſembly of the diſtrict of Saint Martin des Champs, being deſirous the Martial Law ſhould be taken into conſideration, M. Martin, a citizen of the diſtrict, was deſired by ſeveral of the members to draw up a reſolution expreſſive of the ſentiments of the Aſſembly upon the ſubject. The reſolution is conceived in nearly the following terms:

"The Aſſembly conſidering the Commonalty to have a right either to ſuffer or prevent the execution, in the midſt of the Body Politic, of a Law of Supreme Power, has reſolved, that the ſame Martial Law ſhall not be executed; and that the preſent reſolution ſhall be communicated to the other fifty-nine diſtricts for their concurrence."

Upon which, an imendment was propoſed—"That until the law ſhall be repealed, the citizens of the diſtrict will not wear the uniform of the Pariſian Militia."

After which, the Vice-Preſident propoſed ſending a deputation to the *Hotel de Ville*, to aſk the repreſentatives of the Commonalty, what were the motives which determined them twice to ſolicit the National Aſſembly to paſs the Martial Law, and to ſummon them to repair to the bar of that Aſſembly, and beg a repeal of the ſame.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE KING.

"SIRE,

"The National Aſſembly having voted themſelves *inſeparable* from your auguſt perſon, they are now led by their affection to approach your Majeſty, and offer to you the homage of their immutable affection and reſpect.

"The love of the French people to their Monarch has been unbounded ever ſince that day when the Public voice hailed you "The Reſtorer of Liberty!"—It remains only for you, Sire, to acquire the endearing title of "The beſt Friend to the Nation."

"Henry IV. obtained that appellation from a city in which he ſpent part of his youth; and we learn from hiſtory, that with an incomparable affability, he concluded a letter to them with this expreſſion.

"This, Sire, is alſo your indiſputable claim. The whole Nation has ſeen your Majeſty firm and tranquil in the midſt of danger, running every hazard for the good of the State, and ſupporting and encouraging a beloved People by your preſence and your protection.

"We have beheld you for this renouncing eaſe and pleaſure, and, in the midſt of an unquiet and turbulent multitude, bringing the pleaſure of better days, by reſtoring concord, renewing peace, and rallying the ſcattered ſtrength of the empire.

"While we repeat the thanks of a mighty Nation, who join in offering you the tribute of their admiration, allow us, on our part, to declare our zeal for the execution of the laws, and the maintenance of your tutelary authority.

"Theſe ſentiments are a debt which we owe to your Majeſty.—They are thoſe of our Conſtituents—they correſpond with the wiſhes of all Europe, and will be ſanctioned by the ſuffrage of poſterity."

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I am highly ſatisfied with the attachment which you expreſs towards my perſon; and while I entirely rely on your profeſſions of regard, the recollection of them affects me with the greateſt ſenſibility."

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN.

"MADAM,

"The firſt wiſh of the National Aſſembly, on its arrival in the Capital, was to preſent to the Sovereign the tribute of their reſpect and affection. Having done this, they cannot let ſlip an occaſion that ſo naturally occurs of alſo approaching his Royal Conſort.

"Permit me, Madam, in their name to expreſs to your Majeſty the warm and ſincere regard they entertain towards you.

"It is with a lively ſatisfaction that they behold for a moment, in your arms, that illuſtrious child whom the inhabitants of the capital ſhall henceforth regard as their fellow-citizen. That Prince, the deſcendant of ſo many Sovereigns adored by the people, the heir of Louis IX. and Henry IV. and of *him* on whoſe virtues France now relies. Be aſſured that neither he, nor his Royal Parents, can enjoy ſo much glory and proſperity as we wiſh them."

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I am charmed beyond all expreſſion with the ſentiments of the National Aſſembly. If I had known their intentions, I ſhould have received them in a manner more worthy of ſuch an illuſtrious Body.

"Allow me to preſent my ſon to you."

The Queen on this took the Dauphin in her arms, and carried him along the *Salon de Jeu*, into which the Aſſembly had been introduced.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

OCTOBER 22.

The Preſident informed the Aſſembly, that his Majeſty had given the Royal Sanction to the Riot Act, the Martial Law Act, the Bill for permitting the Chatelet to exerciſe a Sovereign Juriſdiction in matters of High Treaſon, and that which concerned the city of Rouen.

A deputation from the mulattoes and quateroons (people of colour) of the Colonies, was, immediately after this, introduced to the bar of the National Aſſembly.

The perſon who was charged with deſcribing their ſituation to the National Aſſembly, then drew the moſt ſtriking and animated picture of that deplorable ſtate in which our barbarous laws force theſe French citizens to remain in our American iſlands.

Deſcended from enfranchiſed fathers and mothers, they, according to the edict of 1685, ought to be ranked among their fellow-ſubjects. By the cruelty of cuſtom, however, although they are uniformly ſubjected to the public burthens, they have been hitherto prohibited not only from participating in the offices and dignities of the government, but even from the exerciſe of many of the mechanic arts.

It was aſſerted alſo, that while the whites were aſſembled to appoint Deputies to the National Aſſembly, they had never been invited for this purpoſe; they were now, however, determined to break thoſe chains which made them ſlaves, even in the boſom of liberty. The rights of men and citizens, publiſhed by the Aſſembly, had re-animated their courage; they had met together, they had detailed their grievances, and now begged leave to lay them at the feet of the Repreſentatives of the French nation.

At the ſame time, they had requeſted their Deputies to depoſit ſix millions of livres on the altar of patriotiſm, and to offer up one ſixtieth part of their property towards the diſcharge of the national debt.

It would be uſeleſs to remark, with what tranſports of joy the auguſt Senate received this deputation from their fellow-citizens.

M. Freteau thanked them in a very elegant and animated ſpeech; and they were, by the unanimous acclamation of all preſent, invited to be preſent at the deliberations of the Aſſembly.

AGE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES.

On the order of the day being read, it was reſolved, according to the opinion of M. de S. Fargeau, that twenty-five years ſhould be the age of admiſſion into the Provincial, and thirty into that of that National Aſſembly.

OCTOBER 23.

A letter from the citizens of Alencon, and the regiment of chaſſeurs of Picardy, was this day read; in which they informed the National Aſſembly, that the Viſcomte de Caraman, his Lieutenant, and ſixty privates, having been arreſted on an accuſation ſince found to be unjuſt, they were now ſet at liberty. It added, that the moſt perfect union at preſent ſubſiſted between the civil and military powers.

INTRODUCTION OF A CITIZEN AGED ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS.

This venerable old man was preſented this day to the National Aſſembly. He is the Sieur John, ſon of Claude Jacob, and was born at Sauveraine, in the dioceſe of Beſançon, on the 10th day of November 1669.

He was received with that reſpect which all-wiſe nations pay to age; for, on his entrance, all the Members ſtood up, and he was deſired to ſit covered oppoſite the Preſident, which he accordingly did, with the patriotic cockade in his hat.

M. de Croniers immediately propoſed, that a ſubſcription ſhould be opened for him, and this was unanimouſly aſſented to. The King had already beſtowed a penſion on him of 200 livres per annum.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH.

The Order of the Day having for its object the ſtate of the finances, many Members propoſed to diſcuſs the queſtion, concerning the *properties of the Eccleſiaſtics*.

The Abbe Maury, however, obſerved, that as the kingdom was in the greateſt anarchy and confuſion, the Aſſembly ought to occupy their time with the ſettlement of the conſtitution.

The Comte de Mirabeau ſmartly replied, That no ſubject could be more *conſtitutional* than that which concerned the property of the Church.

This being agreed to, the Biſhop of Clermont ſtood up to defend his own poſſeſſions, and thoſe of his brethren.

He was oppoſed by M. Duport, who affirmed, that the Clergy were not the proprietors, but the adminiſtrators of what belong to the public.

The majority of the Aſſembly was of the ſame opinion, and M. de Mirabeau's motion was then read a ſecond time.

OCTOBER 24.

The *Adminiſtrateurs des Poſtes* made an offer of franking all letters, papers, and pamphlets directed to Members of the Aſſembly; but as the profits of the poſt-office are farmed, the Aſſembly declined accepting the offer.

The debate on the poſſeſſions of the Clergy was reſumed; but as all motions of importance muſt be three days open to diſcuſſion, nothing was determined on it.

LONDON.

OCTOBER 30.

His Majeſty arrived at St James's on Wedneſday about twelve o'clock, where there was a Levee, which began at one o'clock, and did not break up till near three.

The company preſent were,

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Lord Chancellor.
Dukes of Dorſet and Leeds.
Marquiſſes of Salisbury, Townſhend, and Graham.
Earls of Cholmondeley, Uxbridge, and Winchelſea, (Lord in waiting.)
Viſcount Torrington.
Lords Brudenell, Hood, Hawkeſbury, Hawke, J. Ruſſel, Kenyon, Dover, (Goldſtick), and Mountjoy, from Ireland, for the firſt time.
Recorder of London.
Right Hon. W. W. Grenville.
Sir George Oſborne, Sir William Faucett, Sir Edward Hughes, Sir James Sinclair, and Sir Frederick Haldimand.
Alderman Wilkes.
Mr Steele, Mr Smith, Mr Woodford, Mr Janſon, and Mr Herbert.
Generals Morriſon, Laſcelles, Burgoyne, Drouly, Garth, and other military and naval officers.

The Levee did not cloſe till near three o'clock, after which there was a Council, at which the Lord Chancellor, Dukes of Leeds and Dorſet, Marquis of Salisbury, Mr Grenville, &c. aſſiſted; when the Recorder made a report of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate.

The Council was not over till paſt five o'clock, and it was near ſix before the King left the palace on his return to Windſor.

No appointments took place at James's on Wedneſday.

Wedneſday being a Collar-day, the Feaſt of St Simon and St Jude, the Knights of the reſpective Orders wore their collars.

The preſentations which took place at Court were,

The Duc d'Orleans by his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Viſcomte Dermonte, by the French Ambaſſador.

M. Fagelle, Secretary to the Dutch Ambaſſador, by the Dutch Miniſter.

Lord Mountjoy, from Dublin, by the Right Hon. W. W. Grenville, for the firſt time.

Wedneſday, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, arrived in town from Newmarket.

Same day, there was a grand dinner at Carleton-Houſe, to ſeveral foreign nobility, &c.

It is an aukward circumſtance, that his Majeſty, after the Levee is paſt, and he has been chearful among his courtiers, ſhould be preſented with the Recorder's melancholy report of convicts, under ſentence of Death!—Things ſhould be differently managed.

It is expected, that their Majeſties will leave Windſor for Buckingham Houſe, on Wedneſday next, and that his Majeſty will be at the levee at St James's; after which, their Majeſties and the Princeſſes will honour Covent Garden Theatre with their preſence. A drawing-room on Thurſday, and, on Friday, to return to Windſor.

Several of the morning prints have erroneouſly ſtated, that the Prince of Wales has been upon a viſit to Lord Townſhend; but the fact is, that his Royal Highneſs has done Lord Orford that honour, having ſtaid at Houghton from Wedneſday till Sunday, and ſeemed highly pleaſed at this noble Lord's true Engliſh hoſpitality, and alſo with the company of his Lordſhip, who is allowed to be the beſt bred man this day in England. The Royal viſitor returns to Houghton next Friday for a few days.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales paid a viſit to the Duke of Orleans, at his houſe in South-ſtreet, Park-lane.

Yeſterday afternoon a Cabinet Council was held at the Duke of Leed's Office, Whitehall, which was attended by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the two Secretaries of State, and Lord Hawkeſbury; the Council broke up at four o'clock, when the Duke of Leeds forwarded the reſult to his Majeſty, at the Queen's Lodge, Windſor.

Yeſterday at noon, the Dutch Ambaſſador, the Swediſh Miniſter, and the Poliſh Envoy tranſacted buſineſs with his Grace the Duke of Leeds, at his Office, Whitehall.

Yeſterday at noon the Duke of Dorſet and the Earl of Stair had an audience of the Duke of Leeds, at his Office Whitehall.

Yeſterday, at two o'clock, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Leeds, being the three Lords in commiſſion, went in their robes from the Duke of Leed's Office, Whitehall, to the Houſe of Lords, where they prorogued both Houſes of Parliament to the 10th of December next.

Wedneſday Mr Pitt dined with the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim hall in Oxfordſhire. He is not expected in town till Saturday.

Same day the French ambaſſador gave a grand dinner to the Dukes of Orleans, Leeds, Dorſet, &c. &c. at his houſe in Portman Square.

Same day, the Imperial Ambaſſador gave an entertainment on account of the ſucceſs of the arms of his ſovereign againſt Belgrade.

The Prince of Wales is ſaid to have won 5000 l. by the recent victory of his horſe Traveller.

The Prince of Wales's Traveller is matched againſt Lord Groſvenor's Meteor for the next Spring meeting.

The Dukes of Orleans and Luxemburgh are expected to ſpend a great part of the winter at Bath.

The Duke of Orleans has taken a houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet, and another in Chapel-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare. He has purchaſed the ground on which his houſe in Park-lane ſtands. That houſe will come down, and a very elegant manſion will be built in its place. Till that is finiſhed, the Duke will reſide in Groſvenor-ſtreet.

Sir James St Clair, late Sir James Erſkine, is on the point of being married to Miſs Bouverie, daughter of the Hon. Mr Bouverie, and niece to the Earl of Radnor. Miſs Bouverie is about the age of nineteen, very beautiful in perſon and features, and as amiable and accompliſhed as ſhe is lovely!

There is a general complaint among the partiſans of Adminiſtration, that their patrons are afflicted with ſhort memories;—a diſorder that is peculiarly diſtreſſing to numbers of their diſintereſted ſupporters.

The Stock yeſterday fell one per cent.—nobody knew *why*—and yet every one proclaimed they were *going!*—a *going!*—a *going!*

Several publicans have had a hint, that if they perſevere in giving any oppoſition to paying the new tax impoſed by the Tobacco regulation bill, they will be remembered on the licenſing day—Such are the practices by the tools of power in this once famed land of liberty!

Wedneſday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, to ſwear in the following Gentlemen for the command of the under-mentioned ſhips:

Royal Charlotte, Capt. Joſiah Price—St Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

Earl of Abergavenny, Captain John Wentworth; and Oſterley, Captain Joſeph Clarkſon—Bombay and China.

Royal Admiral, Captain E. H. Bond—China.

Same day, the Eaſt India Company appointed Morgan Williams, Eſq; to fill up the vacant ſeat in the Council at Fort St George, occaſioned by the reſignation of Robert Maunſell, Eſq; who is lately arrived in England.

They have alſo nominated George Dick, Eſq; to the office of Junior Counſellor at the Preſidency of Bombay, vacated by Robert Sparkes, Eſq.

Next Monday will be launched from the New Yard at Northfleet, a new ſhip, burthen 1252 tons, being the largeſt ſhip in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, called the Royal Charlotte. The figure head repreſents her Majeſty in the character of Hope. In the ſtern, a buſt of his Majeſty, with two boys holding a wreath of flowers—on the one ſide, Prudence; on the other, Fortitude—In the quarter-pieces, Juſtice and Fame, ſupported by two ſea-figures.

The following promotions have taken place in the corps of the Yeomen of the Guards:—Ralph Coultard is appointed Yeoman Uſher, in the room of Iſrael Jones, deceaſed.

Thomas Miles, Meſſenger, in the room of Henry Weeden, deceaſed.

John Cape, Deputy Clerk of the Cheque, in the room of Thomas Miles.

PUBLIC LOSS!

It is with extreme regret we announce the deaths of two of the moſt worthy characters that the preſent age could boaſt of——namely, George Byng and George Anſon, Eſquires; the former died at Bath on Wedneſday laſt, and the latter on Tueſday, at Shugborough Manor, Staffordſhire.

Mr Anſon was Member of Parliament for Litchfield; the diſorder which deprived his country of this truly independent gentleman, was the gout in his ſtomach. He has left eleven children to deplore his loſs. His eldeſt ſon lately purchaſed a Lieutenancy in the Duke of York's Regiment of Guards, and was on Wedneſday preſented to his Majeſty on his recent promotion, unknowing of the deceaſe of his honoured relative.

Mr Byng's death has deprived the Freeholders of Middleſex of their intended Repreſentative in Parliament, at the next general election.

Mr Byng's public virtues were ſo well known, and ſo much the ſubject of eulogy from every tongue, that to mention them would be merely to repeat what our readers are already acquainted with. In his private character he was equally amiable, and equally admired;—thoſe who enjoyed his friendſhip, while they now lament his loſs, eſteem it their firſt honour, and their firſt happineſs, that they were once thus diſtinguiſhed by him.

When ſuch men die, the good will pay the heartfelt tear due to the memory of independent worth, integrity, and ability.

Mr Byng had been for ſome time paſt in a very ill ſtate of health, and was adviſed to go to Bath, to try what the air and water of that place would do: but a galloping conſumption had too deeply drained the ſource of Nature; and it was beyond the power of art to create a new ſpring. He departed this life, as we underſtand, on Wedneſday night.

Mr Byng was nephew to the unfortunate Admiral of that name. He married the ſecond ſiſter of the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had ſeveral children, the eldeſt of whom is grown to man's eſtate, and was lately candidate for Maidſtone.

Out of ſix ſiſters, and one brother (and it is ſomewhat remarkable,) Mrs Byng and Mrs Staples are the only part of the Conolly family that have any children. The eldeſt was married to Sir Ralph Gore, now Lord Roſs; the ſecond, to Mr Byng; the third to Colonel Staples: the fourth, to Sir William Howe; the fifth, to the unhappy George Robert Fitzgerald; and the ſixth, to a gentleman, whoſe name does not occur at this moment to the writer.

Mr Conolly, who married Lady Louiſa Lenox, ſiſter to his Grace of Richmond, is the laſt in remainder of the male line of his family; and having levied fines and ſuffered recovery, he may ſell or will his eſtate to whom he pleaſes, ſubject to the marriage ſettlement of Lady Louiſa, to whom he has been united thirty-three years, without having any iſſue, male or female.

Laſt Wedneſday morning Baron Newman, put an end to his exiſtence at his Lodgings in Bath. An immoderate uſe of brandy frequently produced in him a ſort of temporary frenzy: and in ſuch a moment, he is ſuppoſed to have committed the dreadful deed. Diſtreſs of circumſtance, and inſults of the populace, are alſo ſuppoſed motives.

M. Loup, a ſurgeon in the Navy, 79 years of age, was married a few days ſince, at Plymouth, to Miſs Tolfort, a fine girl of *eighteen!*

On Tuesday, agreeable to appointment, Mr Sheriff Newman and Mr Simpson waited on Mr Grenville, who received them with great politeness and attention; after they had described the great number of prisoners in Newgate, their sickness, their wretchedness and wants, he gave assurance that Government was not inattentive to their distresses; that there had not been, nor should be, any time lost in forwarding the removal of the prisoners in Newgate, and throughout the kingdom. That Government had now established such a plan, that they were certain of sending but a vessel, once every year; and, indeed, that they had hopes of sending twice; but to once he spoke confidently. He expressed great concern at the state of Newgate, and offered to co-operate with the City Magistrates in any measure that would lessen their burthen, and facilitate the removal of prisoners in future. He had evidently made himself master of the subject. They were with him more than an hour. He observed that the new colony was likely to become an object of great importance to this country.

The Tarleton, Capt. Gilbody, arrived at Liverpool, was struck with lightning, on her passage home. This unfortunate circumstance happened on the 4th of August, at which time she was three days sail from Grenada; the chief mate, boatswain, and another man, being on the weather-arm of the fore-top-sail yard, the two latter were killed by the electric fluid, and fell down on the deck; the chief mate, who happened to be between the two that suffered, received no other hurt than a painful pressure on the top of his head, and the loss of one shoe and buckle, though he experienced much pain in the calves of both legs about two hours afterwards. The people on the lee-arm of the yard received no hurt; the second mate and another man on the main-top-sail yard were both killed, and were found dead, in the attitude of handing the sail; one man thrown from the same yard on to the deck had his thigh broke, of which he afterwards died; another man got from the yard into the round-top, lost his reason, and fell through to the interior part of the futtock shrouds, from whence he was, with the assistance of a rope, lowered down on deck by the chief mate, at the extreme hazard of his life, the lightning having taken out all the inside of the mast, from four feet above deck to the top, leaving only two sides standing. This man afterwards recovered. The Captain was struck down on the deck, but immediately recovered. The hull of the ship was no way damaged.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from St John's, Newfoundland, which were brought over in the Nancy, Capt. Bartlett, arrived at Poole; they are dated the 2d of this month, and contain an account that all the ships, except about 20 sail, had left that place, and that the others were to sail in the course of a few days.

On the 30th of September, General Armfeld, at the head of 160 men with fixed bayonets, made an attack on a body of 300 Russians, posted at a battery near Elgso, where they were supported by three line of battle ships and a bomb-ketch. Notwithstanding which, the Swedes made themselves masters of the post, taking two officers, five subalterns, and 56 rank and file, prisoners, with eight cannon, 250 muskets and cutlasses, and a great quantity of provision. The Swedes had 12 privates killed, and five officers and 60 privates wounded. The number of Russians killed is not known.

The King of Sweden is well at Louisa, making the necessary preparations for winter quarters for his troops.

It is thought the head quarters will be either at Borgo or Helsingfors.

The King of Sweden has never yet sentenced any man to death since he ascended the throne; he has therefore referred the sentence passed on General Taulbars to be determined by the Supreme Council of Regency, which he left to govern at Stockholm during his absence.

The affairs of the principality of Liege have taken such a turn, that it is now thought the circles of Westphalia and the Upper Rhine must interfere in them. The first interference will be by an admonitory mandate; the next, should the former not be attended with the desired effect, will be by force of arms.

The Prince Bishop of Liege is gone from Treves, probably to avoid being solicited to function some decrees which he expected would be sent to him there, and which accordingly arrived at Treves on the 12th of this month; but the Prelate had already removed himself, and no one would tell the Liege courier whither.

The Deputies sent from Liege to Wetzlar for soliciting the revocation of the decree of the 27th of August have met with no success: on the contrary, the Council of Liege received on the 15th instant, a mandate conceived in very strong terms, from the three Ministers of the Circle of the Lower Rhine, with orders to cause it to be fixed up in all conspicuous parts of the city.

Some of our able newspaper Geographers inform us, that Marshal Laudohn may now march up to the gates of Constantinople—thus confounding Belgrade in Servia, with Belgrade in Romania. Belgrade, where Marshal Laudohn is triumphant, is 400 miles N. W. of Constantinople. The other Belgrade, which is a small town, is seated on the Straits of Constantinople, about 20 miles from that city. The Turks, however, have no fortified place betwixt the great fortress of Belgrade, now lost to them, and Constantinople.

The conquest of Belgrade has cost Marshal Laudohn's army very little, compared to what it cost Prince Eugene, who took it in the year 1717. By his returns, it appeared that the slain and wounded of the Imperial army were as follow:—

Cavalry—1044 men killed, and 1582 wounded.
Foot—802 killed, 1700 wounded.

Total killed -	1846
Wounded - -	3282
Horses killed - -	2741
Ditto wounded -	1358

The carnage on the side of the Turks was dreadful, almost beyond precedent.

Our next advices from Constantinople will, in all probability, relate to some riot or disturance. The populace knowing no difference between guilt and fortune, will call for vengeance; and to appease them, the Emperor must append the usual ornaments to the gates of the Seraglio—a score or two of heads.

The Turks do not appear to have made much progress in the art of war, notwithstanding their having of late years profited by the instructions of several French and English officers, encouraged by the late Emperor for this purpose. In the management of artillery they appear very defective.

It is remarkable, that for two or three months we have had no intelligence that can be depended upon from Constantinople; the outlines of the Austrian accounts of their victories may be true, but their trifling losses in men and money seem to be carefully concealed.

If the Imperial Sovereigns, at war with Turkey, wish to serve the interests of humanity, and prevent the future waste of human blood, they ought to raise Belgrade and every other fortress to the foundation; keep them long they cannot, and when the Turks see the country laid bare of its defence, they will be more inclined to listen to peace, and more inclined to keep that peace!

The ORDER *of* MARIA THERESA.

The Order of Maria Theresa, with which the Emperor is now rewarding Marshal Laudohn and others who were distinguished at Belgrade, can only be conferred on military men.

It was instituted in June, 1757, by the Empress-Queen, and therefore has nothing to boast on the score of antiquity. Its Knights were at first divided in two classes;—the higher class wear the badge pendant from a sash ribbon over the right shoulder; the second class wear the badge pendant at the button-hole!

To the above distinctions the present Emperor, in 1765, added an intermediate class, stiled Knights Commanders, who wear the ribbon sash-ways, but without any star, which the rest assume, on the outer garment.

The Badge of the order is a cross of gold enamelled white, edged with gold:—in the centre are the Austrian arms, encircled with the word "FORTITUDINE,"—and on the reverse, "M. T. F. in a cypher of gold on a green ground. These letters are the initials of *Maria Theresa Fundator*.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

TUESDAY, *October* 27.

After the conclusion of yesterday's sport, it was agreed, that the grand match between the Duke of Queensberry's Dash, and Lord Barrymore's Highlander, 8 st. 7 lb. each, four times round the B. C. (twelve miles) for six hundred guineas, that was settled for Saturday, should be run for this morning, and which accordingly took place. Upon this match great sums of money were laid, and the odds very much varied before and during the race, but constantly kept in favour of Dash. At starting, it was six to four on his side, and during the contest, as much as ten to one was offered—He in the end beat Highlander with a considerable degree of ease, and went over the twelve miles in twenty-six minutes and a half.

OLD BAILLY INTELLIGENCE.

ALDERMAN ANDERSON'S ROBBERY.

John Cave, aged 21, and John Partington, aged 23, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr Alderman Anderson, on the 21st of September, and stealing therefrom a great quantity of plate, a 50 l note, a number of foreign coins, and other property, to the amount of two or three hundred pounds.

Catherine Towers said, she lived in the capacity of a servant with Mr Alderman Anderson; that on the 21st of September she was the only person in the house, the Alderman and his family being in the country. She looked up every part of the house before she went to bed, and next morning when she got up, between seven and eight, she found the doors had been broke open, all her master's papers scattered about in the drawing-room, a great quantity of plate and other things were missing, and every part of the house had been rifled.

John Pittington, a constable, said he apprehended John Cave on the 26th of September, at Mr Clarke's, who keeps the public house called the Two Chairmen, in David-street, Berkley-square. He found him in bed, and asked him for the key of a stable. The prisoner at first said very little, but at last went to an arm-chair in his bed-chamber, and took a key from among the horse-hair in the bottom of the chair. He told him it would be better for him to confess. When he got the key, in consequence of Cave's information, he went to a stable in Reeve's Mews, and found a quantity of plate under the manger.

John Townsend said, he went down to Liverpool, to apprehend Partington, and found him in custody, in consequence of a warrant that had been sent down from London to the Mayor, two days before he set off. He searched him, and found a box of phosphorus concealed in his breeches. He went and heard him examined before the Mayor. Forty guineas and a half had been taken from him, and two keys, which the prisoner said was his property. There was a pocket-book likewise found upon him. One of the keys opened a blue box, which Partington said was his box.

The box-keeper of the Axe Inn in the city said he had received two boxes directed for Liverpool; but the officers from Bow-street came, and seized them before they were sent off by the coach.

Macmanus said, he went to the inn, and examined these boxes. He found, at the bottom of the blue box, under the wearing apparel, a pair of tea-tongs, a pair of new silk stockings, a pair of cotton stockings, with a ring in the foot of one of them. Partington was not then present; but had, by the order of Sir Sampson Wright, received out of each box different articles, which he said were his property.

George Clarke, the publican in David-street, said, he knew both the prisoners, and likewise Lassiter.—They had all lodged at his house. On the 21st of September last, they were at his house, but did not sleep there that night. He always shut up at eleven o'clock. His evidence was confirmed by that of Elizabeth Thomson, his maid-servant.

Edward Lassiter, who became King's evidence was next called. He said he had been groom and postilion to Mr Anderson, from March 1778, till about ten weeks ago: That Partington came to Mr Anderson about three months after him. On the Sunday night before the robbery was committed, he supped at Mr Anderson's, with some of the servants, and came to his own lodgings about nine o'clock, where he found Cave and Partington. They told him that Cave had tried to get into Mr Anderson's house that night; but had been prevented by some person who saw him and asked what he wanted. They asked the witness, when he could go with them, to make a second attempt. Monday night was agreed to.—On Monday the two prisoners and he had drunk a great deal at different public houses, had dined together, and played cards at their lodgings in David street. About seven at night, Partington went up stairs, and brought down a plumbers hammer for the purpose of forcing the door open. They came to Mr Anderson's gate about eight o'clock at night. Partington broke a pane of glass, by which he got his hand in, and opened the window, which admitted him into the stable. He then admitted them into the coach house.—They all three went into the hay-loft, where they continued till one in the morning.—They then by means of a ladder got into the garden.—They afterwards got down into the area, and with a chissel, scooped a hole in a door leading into the kitchen, and then forced it open with the hammer. When they got in, they ordered him to remain in the passage. They went up stairs into the drawing-room, and continued an hour. They then went into the butler's pantry, where they remained near another hour. He said all this time in the passage. They had some small beer to drink. Cave had got a pair of silver candlesticks; the witness asked him why he had taken them. He said he had taken all he could get. Partington had got a large silver waiter, and the witness wanted him to put it back; but he said he would not, as it was worth all the rest. They then came up the ladder again, and returned to the hay-loft, where they took a number of the stolen articles out of their pockets; and Partington said some ink had come out of an ink-stand, which he had taken into his pocket. He then poured all the ink upon the hay; when Partington was apprehended, there was the mark of ink in one of his pockets. They then came altogether to Holborn, where he separated from the two prisoners, and went home to his lodging. He saw Cave next morning, who told him, that Partington had gone into the country to get the note changed, and that he, Cave, had concealed the plate in a stable, and had got the key. When Partington returned, he said he had changed the note at Staines for two twenties and ten pounds in cash. He delivered 12 l. to the witness, and as much to Cave, as their shares.

Partington then went down to Liverpool for the purpose of getting the plate disposed of, and wrote to Cave to send him down the plate, for that every thing was ready, and that he had got a friend to melt it down. The plate was put into two boxes, and the witness carried them to the inn, where they were stopped.

Mr Alderman Anderson swore to his property, and to the letter which Partington sent to Cave, which he believed to be the hand-writing of John Partington.

A number of witnesses gave the prisoners a good character.

They made no defence.

Mr Baron Hotham delivered an admirable charge to the Jury. His Lordship observed, that the burglary was not at all aggravated by the vast quantity of property that had been stolen; it made no difference as to the guilt, whether the prize was 300 l. or 3 s. Men in that situation always took what they could get; so that, whether they took much or little, it made no difference as to the guilt, which consisted in the disposition and intention of the mind.

Another observation which his Lordship made was, that the two prisoners at the bar stood under the strongest circumstances.—Partington stood in the relation of a servant; and, supposing him to be guilty, his offence was greatly aggravated by robbing his master of that property which it was his indispensable duty to have protected; but, in whatever situation the prisoners stood to the prosecutor, whatever might be their character, he was certain these considerations would have no improper influence on the minds of the Jury;—and the evidence in this case was of such a nature as perhaps to afford more satisfaction to the mind than facts positively, directly, and fully sworn to by one or two witnesses. Where facts come out fortified by each other, so connected and so disposed as not to leave any doubt, they had a stronger effect on the mind than when it was to depend on the testimony of one or two witnesses, whom the Jury had never seen before.

On the other hand, his Lordship said, it was but fair to observe, that circumstances might be fallacious and one might draw false conclusions from them.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence with great perspicuity, and pointed out to the Jury how it applied to each of the prisoners; after which the Jury found them *both Guilty*.

Mr Alderman Anderson then recommended John Cave to his Majesty's mercy.

His Lordship addressed Cave, and said, that long before now his conscience must have told him how guilty a man he was. The laws of his country, and every principle of morality and religion, had declared him unfit to continue here. But, the humanity of Mr Alderman Anderson had interposed in his behalf, not by saving his life, because that was only in the breast of his Majesty; but, whatever his fate might be, he at least owed to Mr Anderson more than he was disposed to pay him at the time he committed this dreadful robbery.

PRICE OF STOCKS, OCT. 30.

Bank Stock, 183¾.	3 per cent 1751, —
3 per cent. red. 78½ a ¼.	India Stock, 179¼.
Ditto con. 79¾ a 79¾.	India Scrip. 7.
4 per cent. 1737, 97¾ a ½.	Ditto Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 117⅛ a ⅜ a ½.	Ditto Bonds, 106 prem.
Bank Long Ann. 23 1-16th.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Ditto, 1778, for 30 years, 13 7-16ths a ½.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 19 s.
South Sea Stock, —	Irish Tickets, 6 l. 11 s. a 12 s. 6 d.
Old Ann. —	Exchequer Bills, —
New Ditto, —	Tontine, —

WIND AT DEAL, OCT. 29. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

This day was received his Majesty's letter, appointing Ilay Campbell, Esq; Lord Advocate, to be Lord President of the Court of Session, in room of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. deceased.

Also, his Majesty's commission, appointing Robert Dundas, Esq; of Arniston, Solicitor General, to be Lord Advocate of Scotland, in the room of Ilay Campbell, Esq; and Robert Blair, Esq; Advocate, to be Solicitor General, in the room of Robert Dundas, Esq.

Oct. 19. Died, at Grimista in Shetland, Mrs Nicolson, jun. of Lochend, much and justly regretted by all who knew her.

This day, his Majesty's free pardon came down for Robert Murray, *alias* James Stirling. He had originally been sentenced to banishment by the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Glasgow, for theft, and was afterwards apprehended at Jedburgh for returning from banishment, from whence he was transmitted to the tolbooth of this city on the 18th October 1787, where he has remained ever since, and behaved remarkably well, which is the chief cause of his Majesty's Royal clemency being extended towards him.

The King has also been pleased to commute the sentence of the High Court of Justiciary against Thomas Hall, convicted of swindling, by allowing him to banish himself from his Majesty's European dominions for the term of seven years. But of this lenity he cannot avail himself at present, being detained in prison at the instance of his creditors.

Next Thursday evening at Six o'Clock, there is to be a Sermon preached in the Old Church, the Collection for the benefit of the Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick.—As the season of the year is approaching in which the demands of the Society are very great, it is hoped a generous Public will embrace this opportunity of giving their aid to so laudable an institution. The funds of the Society have been of late very low, but received a very seasonable supply from a Sermon preached in Bristo Meeting-house, by the Rev. Mr Peddie, on the 25th ult.—The Collection amounted to 28 l. 8½ d.

New Castle St Luke fair has last week been as much resorted to as ever remembered; a number of fine horses were sold at high prices previous to the fair; a great shew of cattle and horses appeared on the Moor on Thursday, which, in general, sold well, particularly the Highland cattle. Young horses and swine were rather lower than usual; but upon the whole much business was transacted. At the above fair, leather sold as follow: Backs and Hides from 12 d. to 15 d. per lib.—Calf Skins 12 d.

At the above fair, on Thursday, a gentleman lost a pocket-book, containing bank-notes to the value of 185 l. Several other depredations of that kind were committed the same day.

Thursday night, three of the prisoners under sentence of transportation, effected their escape from Newcastle Newgate.

Thursday night, a grocer's shop in Newcastle was broken into, and robbed of the till, which luckily contained only a few half-pence.

Tuesday the Mentor, Swallow, of Newcastle, arrived at Shields, after a passage of only 13 days from Petersburgh.

The Friendship, Leyburne, from Sunderland, is put into Harwich, in great distress; her anchor and cable, fore-mast, and main-top-sail are lost; her stern is almost torn to pieces, and she is obliged to have twelve men at the pump, to keep her above water.

The late Lieutenant G. Green, of Newcastle, who fell in the Russian service, led the van of the Russian fleet in the attack of that of Sweden, on the 13th of August last, and was killed before the enemy was defeated. He was one of those persons who survived the wreck of the Stirling Castle man of war, in the West Indies, in 1779, after undergoing incredible hardships. He served on board the Formidable as an inferior officer, in the engagement with De Grasse, when his cool intrepidity and resolution recommended him to the notice of Sir C. Douglas and Admiral Rodney, who got him promoted to be a Lieutenant in the Navy. At the conclusion of the war, he entered into the Russian service, where his abilities soon recommended him to Admiral Greig, who made him a Captain. He served his time to the sea with Captain Blagford, near Newcastle, where his parents and his widow lament his loss.

NEWCASTLE, *October* 31.

On the 13th inst. the ship Darling, by breaking from her anchor in a heavy gale of wind, came on shore on East Ness, at or about twelve o'clock at night: At two A. M. the boats were washed off the decks; the crew then had nothing to fly to but the rigging; soon after which the fore-mast gave way, and immediately after the main-mast; the ship then went to pieces, except about seven feet of the quarter deck, and the tafferel, which was supported by the rudder and stern-post. The surviving crew, 11 in number, (one being already lost,) with the captain, held by the tafferel for the space of 16 hours, the sea continually breaking over them, during which time the cabin-boy, who was supported by the mate by one arm, died with fatigue; in this most deplorable situation they were taken off the tafferel, with extreme difficulty, by a fishing boat, when, in less than ten minutes after their happy deliverance, every part of the vessel disappeared.

LERWICK, *October* 15. 1789.

On the 10th instant, at four A. M. wind S. E. blowing very hard, the La Bone Hermonie, John Hendrick Wickman master, of and from Dantzick, bound to Liverpool, laden with 173 pieces of square timber, 396 deals and plank, 2000 pipe staves, 608 pieces lathwood, and 138 sacks wheat, was drove ashore in the Bay of Easter Quarff, 4 miles S. S. W. from Brassay Sound. The vessel is a total wreck, the men saved, and part of the cargo may be saved if the weather proves more favourable.

The ORIGINAL TICKETS and SHARES for the ensuing Irish State Lottery, which begins drawing on Thursday the 12th of November, are sold and registered in the usual variety, by JOHN WHITE AND COMPANY, at their Licensed State Lottery Office, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where in last and preceding Lotteries, a number of capital prizes were sold.—All Shares sold by them are secured agreeable to act of Parliament, and stamped by Government, with the dye containing the words, "*State Lottery Stamp Office.*"

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

				Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Oct.* 31.	8	P. M.	36	30.04
Sunday,	*Nov.* 1.	8	A. M.	42	29.70
		8	P. M.	46	29.25
Monday,	2.	8	A. M.	44	29.10

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Business carried on at Prestonpans, under the Firm of GLASSFORD, DOWNEY, AND COMPANY, is Dissolved, and that Firm is to be no longer used.

The correspondents of the Company will please in future to address themselves to Mr James Mackenzie, at Prestonpans.

HENRY GLASSFORD.
JAMES GORDON.
PAT. DOWNEY.
ANDREW HEPBURN.

October 31, 1789.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

WILLIAM KEITH Accomptant in Edinburgh, trustee named by the Right Honourable Archibald Earl of Dundonald and his creditors, having had no management under said trustee since legal measures were prosecuted by some of the creditors, hereby intimates, in terms of the trustee deed, to all concerned, his resolution of denuding of said trust, and obtaining a judicial exoneration thereof.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be sold by public Roup, within the house of David Methven, vintner in Coupar, on Tuesday the 10th of November 1789, between three and four afternoon.

THE Lands of BRIDGE-END, belonging to Alexander Bonthron, Esq; lying in the parish of Ceres, and county of Fife, within two miles of Coupar, the head burgh of the shire, six miles of St Andrews, and about the like distance from the south coast of Fife. The Lands contain about 40 acres, are pleasantly situated, completely inclosed, and subdivided into 5 parks, with dikes and double hedges, which have been kept in good order. The whole are surrounded with a belt of planting, and there are stripes between each division, containing about thirty thousand trees, planted about 16 years ago, and all in a most thriving condition.

The parks are well watered, and the lands may be highly improved at a moderate expence, as there is plenty of lime and coal in the immediate neighbourhood, and other manure may be had from the village of Ceres. There is no house upon the lands; but there are several excellent situations for building.

The lands may be entered to at Martinmas first; and any part of the price the purchaser chuses may remain in his hands upon proper security.

For further particulars, apply to Mr James Carfrae, town-clerk of Cupar.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Oct. 31. John, Black, from Isle of Sky, kelp.
Hope, Johnston, from Lerwick, herrings.
Nov. 2. Lerwick, Gray from Lerwick, fish, &c.
Carron Packet, Calder, from Carron, goods.
Mercury, Barr, from Liverpool, kelp.
Happy Jannet, Nielson, from Memel, wood.
Endeavour, Dennet, from Harris, kelp.
Three sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Elizabeth, Turcan, for Alloa, goods.
Culloden, M'Laren, for Inverness, goods.
Industry, Pairt, for Eymouth, rags.
Dunmore, Turcan, for Alloa, butter.
Peggy, Blackwood, for Berwick, goods.

SHETLAND SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED AND PUT INTO BRASSAY SOUND.

Sept. 25. Hound, Cornforth, of Shields, from Liverpool, with salt for the fishery.
Oct. 6. Mary and Margaret, Atkinhead, of and from Montrose, with goods.
9. Jane, Mitchelson, of Sunderland, from Archangel, bound to Dort, with tar, canvas, &c.
Mentor, Millanby, of Stockton, from do, bound to London.
14. Ranger, Stocker, of Shields, from Onega, bound to Leith.
18. James, Hay, of and from Leith, with goods.
21. Peggy and Elizabeth, Donald, of Limekilns, from Liverpool, bound to Ostend, with salt.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Remain in Stromness Harbour,

Oct. 9. Mary of and for Carlisle, Gourley, from Memel, wood.
Industry of Salcoats, Duncan, from Petersburgh, for Dublin, hemp and iron.
William of Whitby, Blackburn, from Memel, for Chester, wood.
John of and for Shields, Rason, from Dublin, ballast.
Friendship of and for Leith, Millar, from Ballahulish, slates.

PEEBLES-SHIRE GAME-DUTY.

LIST of Persons to whom Game-Certificates have been issued by the Sheriff-clerk of Peebles-shire, from and after the 1st of July 1789.

A

Alexander, Thomas, Esq. residing in Peebles.

B

Ballantyne, James, Esq. younger of Holilee.
Bartram, Mr John, writer in Edinburgh, residing at Innerleithen.
Brunton, Mr William, residing in Peebles.

C

Campbell, Capt. Robert Nutter, younger of Hundleshope, residing at Hallyards.

D

Dickson, Lieut. Col. Alexander, younger of Hartree.
Dickson, Lieut. James, residing at Kibucho.

E

Elibank, the Right Hon. Alexander Lord, residing at Darnhall.

G

Gibson, George, Esq. of Boreland, residing at Harehope.

H

Hamilton, Andrew, Esq. of Spittlehaugh.
Hay, Capt. Adam, of the 31st reg. residing at Darnhall.

K

Ker, William, Esq. of Kerfield.
Ker, Mr John, residing at Kerfield.

L

Lawson, William, Esq. of Chirnmuir.
Lock, William, Esq. younger of Rachan.
Loon, John William Van, Esq. residing at New Posso.

M

Mackay, Capt. Æneas, of Scotstown.
Montgomery, the Right Hon. James, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, residing at Whim.
Montgomery, Sir George, Bart. of Macbiehill.
Montgomery, James, Esq. advocate, residing at Whim.
Montgomery, Capt. Robert, residing at Macbiehill.

N

Nasmyth, Sir James, Bart. of Posso, residing at New Posso.

S

Shettlewood, Colonel Henry, residing at Garwallfoot.

T

Townsend, The Right Hon. Lord Charles, residing at Whim.
Thorston, Robert, Esq. residing at Whim.
Tweedie, Mr Thomas, residing at Minzion.

N

Veitch, Lieut. Henry, of the Royal Fusileers.

W

Williamson, Walter, Esq. of Cardrona.

Deputations to Gamekeepers.

Dalrymple, John, gamekeeper to the Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron
Home, Henry—to Capt. Æneas Mackay of Scotstown.
Irvine, James—to Alexander Horsburgh, Esq. of Horsburgh.
Robertson, James—to his Grace, William Duke of Queensberry.
Watson, John—to Col. Henry Shettlewood at Garwallfoot.
Weston, John—to the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Dundonald.

JOHN ROBERTSON Clerk.

By order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp-duties,

JOHN BRETTEL Sec.

SALE OF HABERDASHERY GOODS, AT DUNDEE.

On Monday the 9th of November curt. at ten o'clock forenoon, will begin to be SOLD by auction, in the Trades-Hall of Dundee, by authority of the Trustee on the sequestrated estate of William Thoms, merchant, Dundee,

THE WHOLE STOCK of GOODS in his shop in Dundee, consisting of Printed Cottons, Muslins, Cambrics, Lawns, Demitties, Corduroys, Broad and Narrow Cloths, Broad and Narrow Mancoes, Durants, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hats, and Stockings, Ribbons, Laces, and a great variety of other Haberdashery Goods.

As the stock of Goods amounts to several thousand pounds sterling in value, and as they are to be set up in lots from five to twenty-five pounds sterling, merchants and others will have a good opportunity of purchasing on reasonable terms, more especially as the goods must be sold without reserve.—Purchasers to the extent of ten pounds sterling and upwards, will be allowed five months credit, on granting proper security.

The roup to continue till all be sold off; and begin at ten o'clock forenoon each day during the sale.

FOR GRENADA,

And to land passengers at Barbadoes and St Vincent,

THE TIVOLI,
JAMES M'LIESH Master,

Is now taking on board goods at Port-Glasgow, and will positively sail the 10th November.

This is a new vessel, sails well, and has the best accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell, senior, here, or the Captain at Port-Glasgow.

N. B. A MASON, well recommended, willing to serve a gentleman in Grenada for a term of years, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr Campbell.

Glasgow, October 26. 1789.

POST HORSE, &c. DUTIES.

STAMP-OFFICE, *Edinburgh*, Oct. 30. 1789.

THE Commissioners of the Stamp Duties having re-assumed the collection of the POST HORSE, &c. DUTIES in Scotland, the Postmasters and Post Horse Letters are hereby required to exhibit their accounts to the 31st current, to pay the duties then due, to the respective Collectors of the Stamp Duties as formerly. ALEX. MENZIES.

Principal Collector in North Britain.

HOUSES.

To be sold by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th November 1789, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THREE HOUSES in North Richmond-street, being the 2d, 3d, and 4th storeys of that Tenement built by William Hutchison; presently possessed by the said William Hutchison and others, and yielding 40l. sterling of yearly rent.

The articles of roup and title deeds may be seen by applying to Thomas Young writer, Croscauseway, Edinburgh.

HOUSE IN HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, TO BE SOLD.

On Wednesday the 25th day of November curt. between the hours of four and five afternoon, will be exposed to public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE on the west side of North Hanover Street, Edinburgh, presently possessed by Alexander Grant Chrighton, Esq; consisting of four storeys and garrets, together with the stable, coach-house, and back area, or plot of garden ground belonging thereto. The sunk storey contains a kitchen, pantry, house-keeper's room, two cellars, and sundry other conveniencies, besides three vaults for cellars under the pavement of the street. On the first floor are a dining room, a back parlour, a bed-room, and a dressing room. The second floor contains a drawing room, a bed-room, and a dressing room; and, on the third floor, are a back-room, a dressing room, and two front bed-rooms; and three good garrets are over all. The house is exceedingly well finished, elegantly fitted up, and very convenient for a Gentleman's family; and, if purchasers incline, the furniture, which is of the best kinds, will be sold along with the house at a valuation.

The title deeds, and articles of roup, and a note of the different rooms, may be seen in the hands of Mr Vans Hawthorn, and Mr Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet, who have power to conclude a sale of the premises by private bargain any time before the day of roup.

TO BE SOLD,
A BREWERY, DWELLING HOUSES, AND

Area for Building on in Edinburgh.

THAT, upon Wednesday the 4th day of November curt. there is to be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at 5 o'clock afternoon,

THAT commodious and well-frequented Brewery, Malting, and Dwelling House, with the pertinents, in Grass-market of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by Mr William Gordon brewer there, and may be entered to at Martinmas next.

Likewise, three Houses in the same tenement, presently possessed by Miss Hays, William Ford, and Andrew Lowrie.

These subjects yield at present an yearly rent of 47l. 14s. sterling, are insured in the Edinbuagh Friendly Insurance Office, and the premium paid up. On the south of the Brewery there is an area of considerable extent, which fronts Herriot's Hospital, whereby the malting and Brewery may be enlarged, or other buildings erected with advantage.

The subjects may be seen any lawful day, from ten o'clock forenoon to two o'clock afternoon. And for particulars, purchasers may apply to William Scott, solicitor at law, Edinburgh.

N. B. The insurance, exclusive of the property, will bring 50l. at present; and there is a prospect of its rising considerably in value.

Let of Lands and Sale of Stocking, Labouring Utensils, and Household Furniture, &c.

To be LET by Public Roup within the Council House of *Selkirk*, upon Wednesday the 11th day of November 1789,

THE House, Offices, and Inclosures of BOWHILL, and the Farm of CARTERHAUGH, and OLD WARK, (all lately possessed by the deceased General Alexander Mackay,) for two years from the 22d of November 1789. These farms will either be let together or separately as offerers may incline; and the articles and conditions of let thereof will be seen in the hands of John Fraser and William Lumsdaine, writers to the signet, and George Rodger, writer in Selkirk.

The housekeeper at Bowhill will show the house, and Mr Curror at Carterhaugh, the farms.

And to be SOLD by public roup at Bowhill, upon Thursday the 12th of November 1789.

The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the house of Bowhill, consisting of all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, with Jack, Carron Oven, &c. Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Bed Room Furniture of all kinds, a Tea Kitchen, Tea and Table China, Guard-Mange, Baggage Cart, Drinking Glasses, and Stone Ware, Garden Tools, Stable, Dairy, Washing, Slaughter, and Brew-house Utensils, with several other articles too tedious to mention. As also a considerable quantity of Wines of different kinds.

And upon Monday the 16th day of the said month of November 1789, there will be SOLD by public roup at Carterhaugh,

The whole Stocking, Corns, and Labouring Utensils upon Bowhill and Carterhaugh, consisting in part of four black Coach Horses, a Light Bay Charger, a Dark Bay ditto, an exceeding fine Chesnut Galloway, seven Plow-horses of different colours, and a riding mare; a considerable number of Sheep of different kinds and ages, eight Milk Cows, four aged Draft Oxen, three ditto four year olds, and one Quay of the same age, three Stots of three years old, five two year old Quays, and one Stot, three one year old Stots, and three Quays of the same age, forty one well-fed Highland Stots, six Calves, and a large quantity of Poultry of all kinds. A great number of Stacks of Oats, Barley, and Pease, with several Stacks of Sown Grass and Bog Hay.

The roup of the farms to begin at one o'clock, and the roup of the other articles each day precisely at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue until all be sold off.

CHEAP AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLDS

AT BEADNELL, in the county of Northumberland; the holders of which will be entitled to vote for two Members to serve in Parliament for the county, a privilege not enjoyed from any feu in Scotland.——Beadnell is advantageously situated on the sea coast of Northumberland, nearly equidistant from Berwick and Newcastle, and from whence the Northumberland fishery society, incorporated by act of Parliament, carry on their extensive trade, and where a harbour is intended to be made; already greatly aided by nature, and when finished, will be one of the best wind-bound harbours on the east coast.

Coals are aboundant on the adjoining estates, and limestones, grey-slates, and all kinds of free-stones, are on the ground where the Tenements are intended to be built, and which the builders will have free use of for a certain number of years.

There is a plan of the Town marked out to each front-house; there will be appropriated 44 yards of ground in length backwards, paying an annual quit rent for the whole, of one shilling per yard, in length of front in perpetuity.

Beadnell will be found advantageously situated for merchants, importers of wine and spirits, importers of timber, iron, flax, hemp, tar, and other Baltic commodities, for grocers, mercers, ship-chandlers, and other shop-keepers; for tradesmen, viz. shoe-makers, weavers, tailors, masons, carpenters, cart-wrights, brick-layers, &c. and particularly for boat-builders, rope-and-line-makers, smiths that can work ship-work, block-makers, butchers, biscuit and other bakers, coopers, sail-makers, and others that relate to the sea in general, or to the fisheries.

For further information apply to Mr George Knox, agent for the Northumberland Fishery Society at Beadnell, near Belford.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Tuesday the 10th November, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock,

THE HOUSES and GROUNDS of MIDDLEFIELD, consisting of about twelve English acres. This place is very convenient for sea-bathing, and lies in a thriving and populous quarter of the country, adjoining to a fine public road, and at almost an equal distance from Edinburgh, Leith, and Musselburgh, to which there is constant communication by stage coaches. There is good water in the ground, and a large field of clay for brick and tyle, with abundance of coal in the immediate neighbourhood; and from these peculiar advantages of situation, which are rarely to be met with, it is supposed that most of the land may be soon feued at 81. an acre, which is now the current rate all around. One of the houses possessed by the proprietor, consists of seven rooms, with kitchen, garret, poultry-yard, coach-house, stables, &c. There is a garden of above a Scots acre, well stocked with thriving fruit-trees of a good kind. The whole is at present out of lease, and the rent 52l. 17s. Sterling.

Also, A HOUSE IN BROWN's SQUARE, consisting of eight rooms, with garret, cellars, kitchen, several light closets, a back-court, water-pipe, and various other conveniencies. The dining room and drawing room are each twenty-two feet, and the house was lately painted. Access at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to Andrew Steuart junior, writer to the signet.

ROSS HOUSE.
A HOUSE AND OFFICES TO LET,
AND
Sale of Household Furniture.

To be LET and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE House and Offices of ROSS HOUSE, as lately possessed by the deceased General Alexander Mackay.—The house is extremely commodious, and fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the offices consist of stabling for eight horses, a coach-house that will hold two carriages, and many other conveniencies. They are in good order, having been built within these few years.—And

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 16th of November next,

The Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in Ross-House, consisting of all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, Dining-room, Drawing-room and Bed-room Furniture of all kinds; Glass and Stone Ware, Tea and Table China, Silver Plate, and two Eight-day Clocks. Also, a quantity of Wines, of different kinds.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Mr Lumsdaine, clerk to the signet.

The housekeeper at Ross House will show the premises.

By order of the Right Honourable

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council.

Of the City of Edinburgh.

There is to be LET by public roup, in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 4th of November curt. at five afternoon,

THE DUNG or FULZIE of the Extended Royalty, in different quarters or divisions, to the term of Martinmas 1790.

In order to give those inclining to become tacksmen of the Dung proper information of the different quarrers or divisions, W. Forbes, City Clerk's Chamber, will, previous to the roup, give such persons a printed copy, ascertaining the different boundaries.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the City Clerk's Chamber.

FARM TO BE LET.

(Upset Price Reduced.)

To be SOLD or SUBSET by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th of November 1789, at one o'clock afternoon,

A LEASE of the FARM of BANGHOLMS, current till Martinmas 1811, for such term of years as offerers may incline. The farm consists of 47 acres 3 roods and 13 falls, or thereby, and lies within a mile and a half of Edinburgh, and a mile of Leith, adjoining to the lands of Warriston, upon each side of the high road leading from Leith to Queensferry. The entry to be at Martinmas next; and the principal tack, with the articles of roup, are in the hands of Thomas Baird, writer, No. 22. St Andrew's Square.

The above farm has been lately surveyed by persons of skill, and valued worth a surplus rent of 73l. 11s. 10d. per annum, or 919l. of purchase money. But, for the encouragement of offerers, the upset price for a purchase or a subset will be considerably under these sums.

ALSO to be LET by public roup, same time and place, for one or more years,

The MEADOW GROUND, consisting of twelve acres or thereby, lying immediately west of Canonmill Loch.

The articles of roup of which may be seen by applying to Thomas Baird, as above.

SALE OF LANDS
In the County of Perth.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 27th day of November 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands of EASTER LEITFIE, the Mill thereof, and Lands of PIKETILLUM, with the haill privileges and pertinents belonging to these subjects, all lying in the parish of Alyth, and county of Perth, and which, according to a plan of them, extend to about two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Upon the lands of Easter Leitfie there are offices-houses, a garden, and a mansion-house, which, with very little addition, might be made perfectly suitable to the estate; and there is also a thriving plantation on the lands. The situation of these lands is remarkably pleasant, in a fine sporting country, and lie within two miles of Meigle and three of Cupar of Angus, in both of which places there are good markets.

Upon the whole, it may with justice be said of this estate that a more agreeable or more improveable subject of its extent is very seldom to be met with.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr Fetheringham writer, Frederick Street; to whom, or to Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus, application may be made for further particulars.

A plan of the estate is lodged with Mr Hay, who will give directions for shewing the grounds.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD, in Two Lots, by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th day of December 1789, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of FISHWICK, consisting of 1194 acres, all arable, and completely inclosed, stretching for two miles along the banks of the river Tweed, lying in the parish of Hutton, and shire of Berwick, and within six miles of the town of Berwick.

The first lot will consist of the Farm of FISHWICK PROPER, containing 776 acres, presently possessed by Mr George Logan of Edrom.—And the 2d lot will consist of the Farm of FISHWICK MAINS, containing 418 acres, presently possessed by Mr John Logan.

If purchasers shall incline, the valuable Fishings in Tweed called NEW-WATER and HORNWELL, will be sold with the lands. New-water Fishing will be joined with the lands in lot 1st, and Hornwell Fishing with the lands in lot 2d.

The title-deeds, which are clear, and plans of the two lots will be shown by Andrew Mackenzie, writer to the signet, to whom any person wanting further particulars, or desirous to purchase by private bargain may apply.

If a private bargain takes place, notice will be given in a future advertisement.

LANDS IN FIFE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

To be Sold by Private Bargain,

THE two North Fields of WESTER CASH, containing about one hundred and forty-six acres, lying in the parish of Strathmiglo, and county of Fife, with the freest hold qualification. These lands are of good quality and delightfully situated between the towns of Falkland, Auchtermuchty, and Strathmiglo. They afford a most eligible site for a house, having an extensive prospect of the Strath of Fife, and lie in a gentle slop, which prevents them from being exposed to high winds. There is an excellent free-stone quarry upon the lands, and they have a privilege of burning limestone on the Lommonds. The purchaser may enter immediately; and a considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands, if agreeable to him.

And to be be LET by public roup, within the house of David Gardner innkeeper in Strathmiglo, on Friday the 6th day of November next, between the hours of twelve mid-day, and two afternoon, the remaining part of the said lands of WESTER CASH, and the whole lands of LEADENURQUHART, in separate inclosures for one year after Martinmas next.

And also to be LET by private bargain, the remaining years, being seven, of the lease of that part of the lands of KINCAPLE with the houses possest by Mr Low of Peacrieff, and his subtenants. These lands consist of about 60 acres, are of excellent quality, and in high order,

For further particulars apply to Mr Low at Cupar, or to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

N. B. One or more contractors wanted to build Draw Kills, and work lime, on a scale of considerable extent.

Apply as above.

SALE OF LANDS
IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

To be SOLD by public roup, by warrant of the Court of Session, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of November curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE following parts of the Lands and Barony of PHERDO, consisting of the Farms of Pitnamoon, Stanriehaugh, Dronamyre, and Gallowhillock. These lands lie in the parish of Fordoun & Marykirk, and in the most populous & fruitful part of the country. Limestone may be had for improvement at the distance of six or seven miles, and the conveniency of excellent post roads betwixt the above farms and the town of Montrose, a good sea-port, renders the conveyance of every article easy.

The yearly gross rent payable at present for the above lands, as proven in the process for a warrant to sell, is

L. 140 13 6 10-12ths.

From which deduct Ministers stipends, School-masters salaries, and other public burdens, the yearly amount whereof is under

10 0 0

L. 130 13 6 10-12ths.

But the leases on all the farms are now expired, and a very considerable rise of rent will be got on new leases, particularly for Pitnamoon and Stanriehaugh. On the farm of Pitnamoon there is a barley mill and a lint mill, both well frequented, and the lands consist in whole of 364 Scots acres of arable ground, 73 acres of pasture, and upwards of 100 acres of muir, and on the most moderate computation, will give a yearly rent of above 200 l. Sterling.

The above lands hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 390 l. 5 s. Scots.

The tiends of the lands of Gallowhilock, which lie in the parish of Marykirk, are valued by an old decreet, and are wholly exhausted by the minister's stipend. The tiends of the lands in the parish of Fordoun are also valued, and are within about 7 l. Sterling yearly of being exhausted by the minister's stipend.

For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Brodie, clerk to the signet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or to Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montrose.

Ro. Turner, ground officer at Pheffo, will show the lands

SALE OF ARTHURLEE, & HODGERGLEN.

To be SOLD, (by Adjournment, and Upset price Reduced) within the Tontine Tavern of Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 18th day of November 1789, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE 24s 8 penny land of ARTHURLEE & HODGERGLEN, being a part of the five merk-land of Arthurlee.—The 13s. land of old extent of Arthurlee called the WREAS.—These lands consist of 196 Scots acres, are all sufficiently inclosed with stone-dykes, or hedge and ditch, the hedge in a thriving condition, and are divided into 30 inclosures; the present rent (valuing what is in the proprietor's own possession at a moderate rate, and including 8 l. 13 s. 6 d. of sew duties,) is something above 200 l. Sterling after paying all public burdens. But as the leases of the farms of Springhill and Wreas, will expire in a few years, very considerable rise may be expected on them as well as on the other lands when the leases expire.

Upon the lands of Arthurlee, there is a good mansion-house, consisting of a dining-room, study, five bed rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and separate apartments for servants, with a number of other conveniencies, together with a garden lately taken in, well stocked with fruit-trees, and inclosed with a high stone wall.

On the lands of Springhill, (formerly called Hodgergleu) there is a good new house, consisting of a dining-room, five bed rooms, a kitchen with a number of conveniences; the offices are, a good stable, byre, barn, brewhouse, poultry, and two cart-houses, all lately built and slated in a most sufficient manner. The house being seated on an eminence, has a pleasant view of the town of Glasgow, and all the country around it.

There are on the premises, a good quantity of Old Timber, besides several young plantations from eight to fifteen years old, all in a thriving condition.

These lands hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu duty, ly within the parish of Nielstoun and shire of Renfrew, six miles from Glasgow, three from Paisley, and one from Nedstoun, the post passing by the foot of the avenue to and from Glasgow every day. Are in a populace neighbourhood, where there are ten Bleach-fields and Print-fields, besides Cotton-mills, and there are plenty of coal and lime not above a mile's distance.

If purchasers incline, the Lands of Arthurlee and Springhill will be sold seperately, there being a good house on each of them, and nearly 100 acres of ground adjoining to each.

The title deeds (which are clear) with a plan of the lands and rental, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, to whom, or to the proprietor at Arthurlee, any person wanting further information, or wishing to purchase before the day of sale will apply.

N. B. If agreeable to the purchaser, a considerable part of the price may lie in his hands.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th December next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and sheriffdom of Linlithgow.

The lands consist of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures.—The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjecent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expence, and, from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious mansion-house on the premisses, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or Dr Wardrope, at Cult, who will show the lands.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-House in the OLD FISH-MARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.
This Paper is regularly published every *Monday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*.—Price of a single Paper, 3½*d*.—2*l*. 6*s*. yearly, when called for—2*l*. 9*s*. delivered in Town—and 2*l*. 14*s*. sent by post.